UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/001,891	11/19/2001	Jonathan J. Hull	015358-007400US	1067

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EXAMINER
PATEL, MANGLESH M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/001,891	HULL ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Manglesh M. Patel	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>*RCE (8/29/06)*</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>*1-28*</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>*1-28*</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>*8/29/06*</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This **Non-Final** action is responsive to the RCE filed 8/29/06.

2.   Claims 1-28 are pending. Claims 1, 6, 11, 13, 18, 23 and 26 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 8/29/06 has been entered, and considered by the examiner.

Withdrawn Rejections

4.   The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 1, 4-7, 10, 13, 16-19, 22-23 and 25-27   with cited reference of Parry U.S. Pub 2002/0135808 in view of Wiernik U.S. Pub 2001/0005203 has been withdrawn in light of the amendment.

5.   The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 11 and 12 with cited references of Parry U.S. Pub 2002/0135808 in view of Wiernik U.S. Pub 2001/0005203 further in view of Bozdagi U.S. 6,647,535 further in view of King U.S. 5,600,775 has been withdrawn in light of the amendment.

6.   The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 2, 8, 14, 20, 24 and 28 under 35 with cited references of Parry U.S. Pub 2002/0135808 in view of Wiernik U.S. Pub 2001/0005203 further in view of Bozdagi U.S. 6,647,535 further in view of King U.S. 5,600,775 has been withdrawn in light of the amendment.

7.   The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 3, 9, 15 and 21 with cited references of Parry U.S. Pub 2002/0135808 in view of Wiernik U.S. Pub 2001/0005203 further in view of King U.S. 5,600,775 has been withdrawn in light of the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claims 1, 4-7, 10-11, 13, 16-19, 22-23 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Kondo (U.S. 5,713,021, filed Sep 14, 1995) in view of Kanevsky (U.S. 7,075,671, filed Sep 14, 2000).

Regarding Independent claims 1, 13 and 23, Kondo discloses A <u>computer-implemented</u> method of generating a

paper document based upon a plurality of multimedia documents storing multimedia information in electronic form, the

method comprising: Receiving input identifying a selection criterion (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines

1-17, wherein the search system includes input identifying a selection criterion for searching a portion of multimedia

data); Analyzing the multimedia information stored by the plurality of multimedia documents to identify portions of

multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion, the <u>identified</u> portions of multimedia information including

at least a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document from the plurality of multimedia documents and a

second portion extracted from a second multimedia document from the plurality of multimedia documents (abstract,

column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17, wherein portions of multimedia data are searched based on the users

search data. Further column 16 lines 20-28 states "If view objects in non-sequential periods, such as the one included in

another file of video, or the one included in non-sequential portions of video, they are grouped as the set S that is a set

of non-sequential view objects" here Kondo at least suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more

than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portions extracted from a second multimedia); Kondo fails to

explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches.Printing the portions of the

multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion <u>, including the extracted first portion and the extracted</u>

<u>second portion,</u> on a paper medium to generate the paper document comprising a set of one or more printed pages

(abstract, column 5, lines 55-67, wherein portions of data from multimedia based on the user criteria are printed. Has

indicated previously Kondo suggests retrieving portions from more than one multimedia document). Both Kondo and

Kanevsky deal with multimedia information. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill to include printing of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide an additional

device capable of displaying multimedia data in real-time when a computer cannot display the data on a display device

due to limited availability.

Regarding Dependent claims 4, 10, 16 and 22, Kondo teaches wherein receiving input identifying the selection

criterion comprises: Receiving information identifying a topic of interest (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2,

lines 1-17, wherein the search system allows the user to search based on a criteria that includes identifying a topic of interest).

Regarding Dependent claims 5, 17 and 25, Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches wherein printing the portions of the multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion on the paper medium to generate the paper document comprises: Generating a printable representation for the portions of the multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion (abstract, column 5, lines 55-67, wherein portions of data from multimedia based on the user criteria are printed. Has indicated previously Kondo suggests retrieving portions from more than one multimedia document); Printing the printable representation on the paper medium to generate the paper document (abstract, column 5, lines 55-67, wherein portions of data from multimedia based on the user criteria are printed.).

Regarding Independent claims 6, 18 and 26, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches A method of generating a paper document using multimedia information stored by a first multimedia document and a second multimedia document, the method comprising: Receiving input identifying a selection criterion; Accessing printable representations for the first multimedia document and the second multimedia document; Analyzing the printable representation for the first multimedia document to identify at least one portion of the printable representation that satisfies the selection criterion ; Analyzing the printable representation for the second multimedia document to identify at least one portion of the printable representation that satisfies the selection criterion ; Generating a consolidated printable representation that includes the at least one portion of the printable representation for the first multimedia document and the at least one portion for the second multimedia document that satisfy the selection criterion ; Printing the consolidated printable representation on a paper medium to generate the paper document comprising one or more printed pages (abstract, column 5, lines 55-67, wherein portions of data from multimedia based on the user criteria are printed. Has indicated previously Kondo suggests retrieving portions from more than one multimedia document). Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to analyze the printed representations based on the user criteria. The motivation for doing so would have been to associate a portion of data from different multimedia on a single printed document based on the user specified search

criteria thereby saving paper by organizing multiple data on a printed representation based on a topic.

Regarding Dependent claims 7, 19 and 27, wherein: Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches Analyzing the printable representation for the first multimedia document comprises determining at least one page in the printable representation for the first multimedia document that comprises information that satisfies the selection criterion ; Analyzing the printable representation for the second multimedia document comprises determining at least one page in the printable representation for the second multimedia document that comprises information that satisfies the selection criterion; Generating the consolidated printable representation comprises including the at least one page from the printable representation for the first multimedia document and the at least one page from the printable representation for the second multimedia document in the consolidated printable representation (abstract, column 5, lines 55-67, wherein portions of data from multimedia based on the user criteria are printed. Has indicated previously Kondo suggests retrieving portions from more than one multimedia document). Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to analyze the printed representations based on the user criteria. The motivation for doing so would have been to associate a portion of data from different multimedia on a single printed document based on the user specified search criteria thereby saving paper by organizing multiple data on a printed representation based on a topic.

Regarding Independent claim 11, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches A paper document that comprises: one or more pages, wherein at least one page of the one or more pages is imprinted with text information that is extracted from multimedia information stored by a plurality of multimedia documents if the text information satisfies a selection criterion, and wherein the at least one page is imprinted with one or more video frames corresponding to the text information extracted from the plurality of multimedia documents (column 5, lines 55-67 & abstract, column 5, lines 55-67 & column 3, lines 5-15, wherein data from portions of multimedia is converted to textual data based on user criteria. Further the textual data is printed. Also Kanevsky indicates that video data is

printed). Both Kondo and Kanevsky deal with multimedia information. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to include printing of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide an additional device capable of displaying multimedia data in real-time when a computer cannot display the data on a display device due to limited availability.

10.   Claims 2-3, 8-9, 12, 14-15, 20-21, 24 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo (U.S. 5,713,021, filed Sep 14, 1995) in view of Kanevsky (U.S. 7,075,671, filed Sep 14, 2000) further in view of Orr (U.S. 6,430,357, filed Sep 22, 1998).

Regarding Dependent claims 2 and 14, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches wherein printing the portions of the multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion on the paper medium to generate the paper document comprises: Printing text information on at least one page of the set of printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated; wherein the text information is extracted from the portions of the multimedia information (abstract, column 5, lines 55-67 & column 3, lines 5-15, wherein data from portions of multimedia is converted to textual data. Further the textual data is printed). Kanevsky does teach the textual data from portion of the multimedia information but does not include annotation based on the user defined criteria. Orr teaches the annotation of multimedia data including text data from closed caption information (column 2, lines 55-67 & column 4, lines 50-62), whereas Kanevsky teaches the user criteria used to extract textual data from multimedia data. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include annotation of textual data related to a portion of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow navigation to specific portions of multimedia data based on the annotated data.

Regarding Dependent claims 3 and 15, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches wherein printing the portions of the multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion on the paper

medium to generate the paper document comprises: Printing one or more video frames on at least one page of the set of printed pages of the paper document such that at least one video frame that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated, wherein the one or more video frames are extracted from the portions of the multimedia information (column 5, lines 55-67, wherein the user chooses one section of the video to print based on the criteria selected by the user). Kanevsky does teach printing of data including video data from a portion of the multimedia information but does not include annotation based on the user defined criteria. Orr teaches the annotation of the video information (column 1, lines 55-62). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include annotation of video data related to a portion of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow navigation to specific portions of multimedia data based on the annotated data.

Regarding Dependent claims 8 and 20, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches wherein printing the consolidated printable representation on the paper medium to generate the paper document comprises: Printing text information on at least one page of the one or more printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated (abstract, column 5, lines 55-67 & column 3, lines 5-15, wherein data from portions of multimedia is converted to textual data. Further the textual data is printed). Kanevsky does teach the textual data from portion of the multimedia information but does not include annotation based on the user defined criteria. Orr teaches the annotation of multimedia data including text data from closed caption information (column 2, lines 55-67 & column 4, lines 50-62), whereas Kanevsky teaches the user criteria used to extract textual data from multimedia data. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include annotation of textual data related to a portion of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow navigation to specific portions of multimedia data based on the annotated data.

Regarding Dependent claims 9 and 21, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky

teaches wherein printing the consolidated printable representation on the paper medium to generate the paper document comprises: Printing one or more video frames on at least one page of the one or more printed pages of the paper document such that at least one video frame of the one or more video frames that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated (column 5, lines 55-67, wherein the user chooses one section of the video to print based on the criteria selected by the user). Kanevsky does teach printing of data including video data from a portion of the multimedia information but does not include annotation based on the user defined criteria. Orr teaches the annotation of the video information (column 1, lines 55-62). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include annotation of video data related to a portion of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow navigation to specific portions of multimedia data based on the annotated data.

Regarding Dependent claim 12, with dependency of claim 11, Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches the printing of multimedia data based on a user defined criteria (column 5, lines 55-67 & abstract, column 5, lines 55-67 & column 3, lines 5-15, wherein data from portions of multimedia is converted to textual data. Further the textual data is printed). Kanevsky fails to explicitly teach extraction of textual data from the closed caption information of the multimedia data. Orr teaches wherein the text information is extracted from closed-caption text information or audio information included in the multimedia information stored by the plurality of multimedia documents and the one or more video frames are extracted from video information included in the multimedia information stored by the plurality of documents (column 2, lines 55-67, wherein text data is extracted from closed caption data). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to obtain textual data from closed caption data. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow navigation to specific portions of multimedia data based on the annotated text.

Regarding Dependent claim 24, with dependency of claim 23, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches wherein the code for printing the portions of the multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion on the paper medium to generate the paper document comprises: Code for printing text

information on at least one page of the set of printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated, wherein the text information is extracted from the portions of the multimedia information; Code for printing one or more video frames on the at least one page such that at least one video frame that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated, wherein the one or more video frames are extracted from the portions of the multimedia information (column 5, lines 55-67, wherein the user chooses one section of the video to print based on the criteria selected by the user). Kanevsky does teach printing of data including video data from a portion of the multimedia information but does not include annotation based on the user defined criteria. Orr teaches the annotation of the video/text information (column 1, lines 55-62). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include annotation of video/textual data related to a portion of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow navigation to specific portions of multimedia data based on the annotated data.

Regarding Dependent claim 28, with dependency of claim 26, Kondo teaches selecting portions of data from multimedia information. Further he suggests that portions of multimedia data can be retrieved for more than one multimedia file, thereby including a second portion extracted from a second multimedia (abstract, column 1, lines 55-67 & column 2, lines 1-17 & column 16 lines 20-28). Kondo fails to explicitly teach the printing of the portions of multimedia data. Kanevsky teaches wherein the code for printing the consolidated printable representation on the paper medium to generate the paper document comprises: Code for printing text information on at least one page of the one or more printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated; Code for printing one or more video frames on at least one page of the one or more printed pages of the paper document such that at least one video frame of the one or more video frames that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated (column 5, lines 55-67, wherein the user chooses one section of the video to print based on the criteria selected by the user). Kanevsky does teach printing of data including video data from a portion of the multimedia information but does not include annotation based on the user-defined criteria. Orr teaches the annotation of the video/text information (column 1, lines 55-62). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include annotation of video/textual data related to a portion of multimedia data. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow navigation to specific portions of multimedia data based on the annotated data.

It is noted that any citation [[s]] to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any

interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it

contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

[[See, MPEP 2123]]

Response to Arguments

11.   Applicant's arguments filed 8/29/06 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejections.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to

Manglesh M. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5937. The examiner can normally be reached on M,F 8:30-6:00 T,TH

8:30-3:00 Wed 8:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be

reached on (571)272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval

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see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manglesh M. Patel
Patent Examiner
November 9, 2006

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PRIMARY EXAMINER